



WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE A. F. of L., BY INSTRUCTION OF ST. LOUIS CONVENTION, DIRECTED THE OFFICERS AT HEADQUARTERS TO FURNISH A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER, FREE OF COST, TO ALL OFFICIAL LABOR PUBLICATIONS.

Containing a brief summary of important matters, affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will further the development and progress of the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

HEADQUARTERS

801-809 G ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRANK MORRISON, SECRETARY

SAMUEL GOMPERS, PRESIDENT

No. 29.

THE MODERN JUGGERNAUT

The Awful American Wheels of Death More Cruel Than the Hindoo Chariot "Juggernaut."

Washington, Oct. 21.—The death dealing railroads are busy adding victims to its dead list. The daily history recorded in the press of the country of collisions, derailments, explosions, grade crossing and countless other kinds of accidents on railroads by which an awful toll of human life is taken is more than enough to make people shudder; it ought to horrify them, and make them so indignant that they would make it a penal offense to railroad directors to operate a single track railroad or employ any of its help more than 8 hours out of 24.

Following is a list of railroad accidents culled from eastern papers within 3 days, Oct. 13 to 16:

Three dead, 8 in hospital terribly scalded at Columbus, O., result of collision, on Pennsylvania R. R., when a freight ran into a work train because of a cheaply operated inefficient block system.

One fireman killed at West Liberty, O. on the Big Four, because a freight crashed into a gravel train.

Seven killed, 22 seriously crushed at Fort Crook, Neb. on the Missouri Pacific when a fast passenger train ran head on into a fast freight. President Bush laid the blame on the crew of the freight calling it "a mental lapse." The press says, "only a single track is maintained on the curve where the trains came together." Nothing is yet known how long the freight crew had been on duty.

Four men killed on grade crossings at Pittsburg, in one day, Oct. 15.

One man killed (an experienced engineer,) at Martinsburg, W. Va., on the B. & O. because a frog was unguarded and his foot became wedged.

One man killed (a preacher going to minister at a funeral,) at Frederick, Md., on the B. & O., because a grade crossing was unguarded.

Two men killed near Chicago, when a B. & O. light engine crashed into the rear of a Pere Marquette freight. Faulty block system again and a sad lacking of "scientific management" on railroads.

Now read what a faithful inspector has done:

"H. W. Belnap, chief inspector of safety appliances, has recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie be prosecuted for violation of the hours-of-service law; this because of a collision near Superior, Wis., July 5, in which four trainmen were killed and two injured. The men responsible for this collision had been on duty eighteen hours and fifty minutes. Mr. Belnap says that a length of 107 miles of this road had no telegraph office either day or night."

MEETING OF THE FEDERATION EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor concluded its session at Headquarters in Washington, D. C., today, October 21. President Gompers made his report to the Council, concerning the progress of the Federation and told of his visit to the Pacific Coast in the interest of the organization. A number of momentous matters to labor and the people generally were considered and acted upon by the Executive Council, as well as many matters of interest, in addition to routine matters, and the preparation of their report to the Atlanta Convention.

The members attended the District Court to observe the conduct of the contempt case before the full court which had been convened by Justice Wright.

PATRIOTISM REVIVED

Patrick Henry's Spirit Still Lives in the Hearts of Organized Workmen.

During the hearings at Boston, Mass., Oct. 14 to 11 by the Congressional Committee investigating the "Taylor System," Mr. F. B. Chase, President of Bunker Hill Lodge 634, International Association of Machinists testified that the Taylor system developed a barbaric spirit among men, so much so that, they forget their rights to each other, they become reckless in their endeavor to perform the tasks set them in a given time, and as a consequence they endanger their own health and the safety of their fellow workmen. He boldly informed the committee, (Representatives W. B. Wilson, William C. Redfield and John Q. Tilson) that the members of the Machinists' Union employed in the Boston Navy Yard and Watertown Arsenal were so incensed at the inhumanity of the Taylor System that they had pledged each other to the extent that no member should countenance or lend his aid to the system, in any manner whatsoever; that they would not accept a position in the so-called "Planning Department" nor take a job as a "Speed Boss". Major Williams of the Arsenal interrupted with assumed indignation by saying "Don't you know that this is treason." Quick as a flash Chase responded: "If this be treason make the most of it." Later Mr. Chase was asked if he would accept a promotion in the "Planning Department" He replied "No matter what my personal desires may be, the collective will is supreme with me. I stand by the collective will."

BUTTON WORKERS

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Button Workers at LaCrosse, Wis. won an increase of \$1.50 per week as a result of a short strike.

MOLDERS

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Molders at Guelph, Ont. increased their day wage from \$2.75 to \$3.00, and piecework rates from \$3.50 to \$3.70. Without strike.

"THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS"

Small Children Dragged to Jail in Muscatine, Ia. Because They Dared to Remonstrate With Strike-Breakers.

Washington, Oct. 21.—A little blue eyed maiden, who had scarce seen thirteen summers was dragged to jail in Muscatine, Ia. on October 7, and was confined in a cell for four hours because she had dared to remonstrated with strike breakers who were assisting the employers in their effort to subdue the workers and defeat the ends of human justice.

Young as she was the little lass had had an acquaintance with misery and privation. She knew that the union made it possible for children to be "just kids" for a little while; she knew that it gave them a season for childish sports; a chance to go to school, and an opportunity to develop into strong, active men and women. And because she knew all that the little lass wanted to help the union to win its fight for better conditions. She knew that her fare was frugal, and that her home lacked many of the comforts that should have obtained there; she knew that her people were overworked, underpaid and insufficiently fed, and because she knew the union had a remedy for all of these evils she did what she could to forward its cause by attempting to persuade strike breakers to line up with their fellow workers and help them in their battle for higher wages, more food, brighter homes and better conditions.

And for doing this, stalwart creatures in the forms of men seized her and dragged her to jail like a common criminal, and locked her in a cell. To her the jail was a place of torment, and the cell as great a horror as the "Black Hole of Calcutta". Yet for hours this poor little mite was confined in its, to her, terrible environments, sobbing as if her heart would break and crying for mother. And this despite the fact that the law governing juveniles provides that they shall not be detained in any jail or station house without an immediate trial.

On the same day, three other children, one of them a trembling mite of a boy, were dragged to jail and confined in a cell for the same terrible offense committed against society by the little lass. Stern and stalwart officers of the law had made an onslaught on the innocents on the demand of the employers and strike breakers, while citizens looked on in horror and amazement and asked each other the question: "Have the employers grown so desperate that they are warring on infants?"

Later, the little lass and her three childish companions stood weeping and trembling in court, and listened to a dignified judge as he sternly rebuked them and tried to impress upon them the enormity of their crime. He told them if they dared to repeat the offense, in other words, if they dared again to try and assist their fathers, mothers, sisters or brothers in their struggle for justice he would send them to the reform school. He then set them at liberty and they were permitted to return to their anxious and outraged kinfolk.

The button workers of Muscatine are displaying a spirit of determination and self sacrifice that has gained the admiration of their fellow toilers all over the land. Daily, men and women and youths and misses are pounced upon by misrepresentatives of the law and dragged to jail. Snugs and strong arm men assault them with impunity and the misrepresentatives of the law are blind. But the factories are not producing and will not until the just demands of the workers are conceded.

A commissary has been established, car loads of provisions are being sent into the city and the toilers of the land will see to it that their brothers and sisters in Muscatine are supplied with the necessities of life.

A WORD TO THE WISE

Washington, Oct. 21.—The "long session" of the 62nd Congress, — the actual business session — will commence on the first Monday of next December. Many members of this Congress have promised to support humane legislation of interest to the workers. Bills of this character were introduced in the last session that have met with the approval of the American Federation of Labor. It is very necessary that the Legislative Committees of City Central Bodies and State Federations of Labor immediately arrange to interview their United States Senators and Congressmen and secure their pledges in behalf of this much needed legislation. Do not forget next year, (1912) is Presidential election year.

The following are the numbers and titles of the bills. Send result of interviews to Samuel Gompers, President, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

H. R. 11033—Amendment to Anti-Trust Law. H. R. 11032—Preventing the use of Injunction in labor disputes. H. R. 9061—Extending the Federal Eight Hour Law to all Government contractors and sub-contractors. H. R. 1240—and H. R. 5601—Preventing the competition of contract Convict Labor with free labor. S. 468 and H. R. 11372—Removing the shackles of involuntary servitude from Seamen. H. R. 8155 and H. R. 1343—Improved regulation of Immigration laws, and requiring immigrants to read and write. S. 1162 and H. R. 5970—Protection of all citizenship rights to government employes. H. R. 13—Establishment of a Federal Department of Labor. S. 3 and H. R. 12156—Providing for a broad scheme of Industrial Education.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CARMEN

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen have just negotiated a settlement with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, by which their general working conditions have been improved, with an increase of wages averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.

On the Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad they secured time and one-half for overtime and an increase of two cents per hour for Carmen and one cent per hour increase for inspectors.

MIDSUMMER IMMIGRATION

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Department of Commerce and Labor reports in its monthly bulletin the number of aliens landing at the various ports, together with sex and nationality. The bulletin gives the number of immigrants for the month of July as 51,737, males 29,257, females 22,480. In the same month the Immigration Bureau debarred for cause 808 males, 297 females. For the fiscal year from July, 1910, to June, 1911, the total of 878,587 aliens were admitted of which 570,057 were males and 308,530 females.

BLACKSMITHS

Washington, Oct. 21.—The blacksmiths on the Central of Georgia R. R. made a new contract with the Company for a raise in wages ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 7 cents per hour, on a 9 hour day basis.

Previous to organization the blacksmiths of Atlanta, Ga. got 25 cents per hour and worked 10 hours per day. Since organization, their wages have increased to 38 cents per hour, and the day's work reduced to 9 hours. No strike.

GOOD JUDGMENT RECOGNIZED

Great Reform Measures Advocated by the American Federation of Labor
Becoming Operative.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The recent election in California has demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt, that the judgment of the American Federation of Labor in the matter of great reforms has been excellent and praiseworthy. Two of the great measures, Woman Suffrage and the Initiative and the Referendum, just made law by the voice of the people of California have been energetically supported by organized labor for many years, and it is to the credit of the American Federation of Labor that it initiated the national movement for the latter reform.

The last number of the Weekly News Letter told of the great victory for the Initiative and the Referendum and the Recall in California. It now records a victory for Woman Suffrage. The following press message tells the story: "San Francisco, Cal. California has voted to enfranchise her women.

"With the votes all but counted in the golden state, the suffrage amendment is assured of a majority of 1,500 votes, and the final returns may make the figures higher than that.

"It was a day of wild exultation throughout the state. The women had snatched victory out of defeat, and they were beside themselves with joy. Particularly in San Francisco, where the suffrage amendment had been defeated by a majority of nearly 14,000 votes, was the spirit of rejoicing let loose in all its vigor and intensity.

"Women embraced and kissed one another indiscriminately, and all personal and sectional difficulties were forgotten in the glad word that suffrage had won.

"Club women, college women, working women, and just plain women joined hands and hearts in one great happy throng and sang and shouted the California verdict so long and lustily that it must have been heard around the world. Telegrams and cablegrams, frantically penned by excited fingers, were sent chasing over the wires to all parts of the globe informing men and women that California had decided in favor for votes for women.

"On the night of election the devoted workers in the cause of equal suffrage had gone to bed with the sober feeling that their brave battle had been lost.

"The mental and physical strain to which the suffragists had been subjected during forty-eight hours was more than human strength could withstand. Within that time they had been defeated and counted out, had been called back into the ring for more drubbing and fought along on their knees for a whole day, had staggered up under their second wind, had slowly recovered their strength with which to hold their adversary at a standstill; finally with black defeat and gray doubt behind them, they had emerged big and strong in the clear, white light of victory."

In 1890 the American Federation of Labor endorsed Woman Suffrage, the endorsement of the Initiative and the Referendum followed in 1892, and in 1893 the Postal Savings Bank received the stamp of its approval. The latter measure has now been adopted by the National Government, while the states are wheeling into line for the other two great measures. The agitation for all three measures has been pressed without a let up for years, and organized labor can be justly proud in the part it has played in bringing them into operation.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE DENOUNCED

Connecticut Judge Charges Private Detective With an Attempt at a Frame—
Up On Innocent Men.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Private detectives are getting into disrepute and their attempts to fasten crime on innocent people for profit will soon become an abomination. Even the courts are beginning to realize the nefarious nature of the work, are discharging the innocent victims while the sleuths are incarcerated.

In Middletown Private Detective Harnett suffered a scathing rebuke at the hands of Police Judge Pearne, who according to a press dispatch declared in a summing up that four men had been made the victims of a frame up at his hands. The court discharged the men and later one of them took out a body writ for John Harnett of Boston, the private detective who had caused their arrest.

While enjoying all the comforts of a hotel the detective was arrested and failing to secure bondsmen will find himself the inmate of a cell similar to that occupied by his victims for a month. It is believed however that the New Haven, Hartford and New York Railroad will come to his rescue and that he will be spared the indignities that were heaped upon the innocent men whom he caused to be arrested, because of his desire to become the possessor of a \$2,500 reward offered by the railroad for the conviction of parties who it was believed had wrecked the New Haven express train at Maromas on August 27, causing the death of one passenger.

As usual a stool pigeon, in the person of Albino Alessio was used by the detective. A plausible tale told by him aided the detective to secure the arrest of the innocent men. Their counsel has secured a body writ for him and it is believed important revelations will be forth coming at his trial and that of the detective.

The crime with which the acquitted men were charged was a serious one and long terms of imprisonment would have been meted out to them if they had been convicted. Had the detective proved successful in carrying out his frame up four innocent men would have suffered untold tortures while he and his stool pigeon would have revelled on the \$2,500 blood money.

FOR STATE CONTROL OF RAILROADS

Washington, Oct. 21.—At the thirty-eighth Annual Congress of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants held in Carlisle, England, the representatives of 120,000 workers unanimously adopted the following resolutions: "That this Congress having considered the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Railway Amalgamations and Working Agreements, while accepting its recommendations as a mitigation for the present situation in regard to the conditions of employes in cases of amalgamation and working agreement, considers that no satisfactory solution of the position can be found outside national ownership and control of the railroads."

The Congress also adopted resolutions in favor of an eight hour day condemning the use of soldiers during strikes. Resolutions were also passed declaring for a national strike unless the government refrained from taking sides in strikes.

OLD AND INEFFICIENT

The Boston Traveller Declares that the United States Government is Notoriously Heartless with its Departmental Employees.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Referring to an incident in the Boston post-office, when sixteen veteran letter carriers were informed that their pay would be reduced, the Boston Traveller, in an editorial, has this to say:

"The United States Government, while generous with its soldiers and sailors is notoriously heartless with its departmental employees.

"A fresh instance of heartlessness is shown in a current development in the Boston postoffice. Sixteen veteran carriers are to be reduced in pay, because, worn out with long and faithful service, they have lost some of their efficiency.

"The experience of one of these men in particular shows the workings of the system. Charles F. West is over 70 years old. He has been a mail carrier for fifty-two years — a longer period of service than that of any other letter carrier in the United States. It might have been supposed that a wise and grateful government would reward such a man fittingly for service of such unexampled length and fidelity, that it would enable him to spend his declining years in honor and ease, doing his work as usual if he was able and willing to stay in the harness, and amply provided for if he dropped out.

"Not so, however. After more than half a century of work for meager pay, which at its highest has only been \$1,200 a year, Charles F. West is informed that his salary is to be reduced to \$1,100. And he must acquiesce. He has the alternative of resigning, to be sure; but in that case it would be without means of subsistence, for the post-office department makes no provision for the pensioning of aged or disabled employees.

"The other fifteen carriers are about in the same plight. They are all old, they have all served the government long and faithfully, and now their salaries are to be cut.

"There is no discrimination intended against these men; it is all a matter of technical "grading" of departmental red tape. Being no longer able to do "first class" work, they are replaced by younger men, and as their new work is supposed to call for less efficiency, their pay is reduced accordingly.

"It is proper to give to the veterans easier work, but their reduction in pay can hardly be justified by any moral rule or business code, public or private.

"When practically every veteran soldier who enlisted in the civil war draws a pension, whether he saw service or not, it seems strange that the government has yet made no provisions for taking care of its veteran soldiers of peace."

Painters at Fort Scott, Kansas received increase of 5 cents per hour without strike.

Carpenters at Boone, Iowa obtained an increase from 35 and 40 cents per hour to 40 and 45 cents per hour and the eight hour day without strike.

Carpenters at Rochester, Minn. have increased their wages 5 cents per hour.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Locals of the Brotherhood of Leather Workers have contributed \$172.

Officials of the International Bricklayers and Masons union are urging their members to raise a twenty thousand dollar subscription to the McNamara defense fund.

By a referendum vote, the members of the International Molders' Union overwhelmingly carried a proposition to contribute three thousand dollars from the international treasury to the McNamara defense fund.

MOLDERS ALWAYS UP TO DATE

Washington, Oct. 21.—The International Molders Union of North America recently concluded an agreement with the Central Molders Association of Scotland, by which the two organizations will in the future interchange membership cards. This agreement is similar to those already in existence between the I. M. U. and all other European molders' unions. A union molder may now transfer to any local or branch in any of these countries in which jurisdiction he may be working by depositing his card in the usual way and no initiation fee will be charged.

CO-OPERATION

Good Advice from High Authorities on the Combined Purchasing Power of Workmen and the Combined selling power of Farmers.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The following from the report of H. F. Dickinson at the last State Convention of the Arkansas Farmers Union shows that a closer business relation between the organized farmers and the organized wage workers would benefit both:

"Cabbage sold by the farmers for \$4,825,000 the consumer in New York City paid \$9,125,000 for; the rice that the farmer sold for \$1,354,000 the consumer paid \$6,191,000 for; the potatoes sold by the farmers for \$8,437,000 the consumer paid \$60,000,000; onions which the farmers sold for \$821,000 the consumer in New York City paid \$8,212,000 for. Hams in Washington, D. C. which the farmer got 14 cents per pound for, the consumer was charged 22 cents and 25 cents per pound.

"If more direct communication should be accomplished between the farmer and the trades union it would mean a great saving to both classes of labor."

While discussing the exorbitant price of food stuffs, former President Roosevelt took occasion to censure the cupidity of the middlemen before a delegation of Grangers at his office, saying: "I believe in a high standard of wages; we must conserve the high standard of wages, and give the farmer, the man who lives on the soil, the real benefit of the increase of the cost to the consumer. We should drive out every middleman who does not help the consumer. Certain middlemen are indispensable. Keep those who shape events so that they will get their rewards. Pay a man when he does work, but don't pay him for being in the way. There are two classes of men to help, the man who tills the soil and the man who works for wages. Don't help any one else. A man mustn't get a living unless he works. Every man must pull his weight."

MACHINISTS

Washington, Oct. 21.—The International Association of Machinists have made a new agreement with the New Orleans, North Eastern, Alabama and Vicksburg Railway by which a flat increase of two cents per hour was procured, with improved shop conditions. No strike.

FEDERATION SUCCESSES

A Few of the Results Accomplished by Means of Federating the Mechanical Trades on Various Railroad Systems.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Federated shop trades on the Canadian Pacific railroad recently made a new contract with the company which gave the Blacksmiths and Machinists a uniform increase of three cents per hour; the other trades getting from two to three cents. The 9 hour day was extended to all shop trades. No strike.

Similar results were obtained by the shop trades of the Canadian Northern Railway.

The federated shop trades on the Norfolk and Western R. R., secured a new contract, with an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour for all mechanics and helpers. No strike.

The federated trades won a flat increase of two cents per hour and a standard 9 hour day on the Georgia, Florida and Alabama R. R., after withdrawing from service for ten days.

The federated trades on the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R. concluded a splendid agreement with the company covering all classes of mechanical employment; the scale being, machinists, copper-smiths, boiler-makers, and blacksmiths, 40 cents per hour; flangers $42\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour; patter makers, $37\frac{1}{2}$; car workers and painters, 25 to 35 cents; helpers, 15 cents to 21 cents per hour. No strike.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD CLERKS

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks have entered into a very satisfactory agreement with the Pere Marquette R.R., regulating working conditions, including hours, vacations, leaves of absence, overtime, promotions and wages. This success came partially as a result of the Federation movement among railroad employees.

The members of the B. of R. C. are on strike at East St. Louis and Dupu, Illinois, on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain R. R. and the Illinois Central and Terminal Association of St. Louis, because of discrimination against members of the Brotherhood. The Clerks are also on strike on the Illinois Central R. R. in connection with the federated movement.

TWO MORE VICTORIES

The Ladies' Garment Workers Continue to Make Splendid Progress, But They Have to Fight Every Inch of the Way.

Washington, Oct. 21.—After a struggle which lasted four weeks the Dress Makers' Local #72 of Brownsville, N. Y. was settled with complete victory for the workers. They reduced the working hours from 54 to 50 and obtained a 10 per cent increase in wages.

Of course, the employers were organized and conducted the fight against the union, but during the strike some of the employers deserted the Association and granted the demands of the strikers. The determination of the strikers finally compelled the masters to leave the Association one by one.

Victory number 2 was won by the Cloak Makers of Toronto, Ontario, in their strike at the Gordon McKay Company's factory. After a struggle of 11 weeks the employers realized the strikers could not be defeated, so they transferred their cloak department to another concern. The first thing the new firm did was to settle with the union, conceding every demand that had been made. The cloak makers consider this a double victory because they not only secured new conditions, but they won over a new concern.

The Southern Railway Key Men Want—"MORE".

Washington, Oct. 21.—The system committee representing the order of Railway Telegraphers are expected to conclude its conference with the officials of the Southern Railway this week on the question of increased wages, and it is the opinion of Chairman Alexander that the raise asked for will be granted.

STRIKE IN MEXICO

Washington, Oct. 21.—A strike has broken out among the miners at Cananea, Mexico, and 800 of the 3,000 workmen have quit.

The American Consul at Nogales says: "There are only fifty Mexican soldiers in the town. Reinforcements have been asked for." This promotes the query, does he expect the rurales to go into the mines to work?

TO AID CONVICTS' FAMILIES

The American Prison Association Falling in Line With the Recommendations of the A. F. of L.

Washington, Oct. 21.—In his annual address before the American Prison Association, which opened its convention at Omaha, Neb., President T. D. Patton of Huntingdon, Pa., said in part:

"We are today building on the foundations which were deeply and strongly laid in the years gone by, by men who were moved by an impulse not born of man but divinely implanted, and who were led to undertake the inauguration of measures which have finally resulted in the accomplishment of such humane results as are now generally observed in the prisons of this and of other countries.

"Not alone this, but this movement, under the fostering care of this organization, has been largely instrumental in securing the co-operation of other kindred organizations and societies, whose beneficent ministries are being expended not on the prisoner directly, but upon those who are called upon to suffer by reason of the prisoner's wrongdoing, and these united efforts mark the onward progress of organized co-operation on the part of various organizations, which are justly entitled to and are freely given our highest encomiums of praise, because of the magnificent results they have accomplished.

"The enactment of such wise legislation as is best calculated to properly protect society and to provide under humane discipline and restraint an adequate punishment for the offender; the securing of the proper and regular employment of the prisoner in prison, under wise state law; the obtaining of a rightful portion of the prisoner's earnings for the use of his dependent family; the systematic investigation of their real needs and the furnishing of prompt relief to the worthy, and possible effort for their rehabilitation or removal to more favorable surroundings are some of the things for which we strive and which we are achieving."

BOUND TO WIN

One Tailor on Strike for Raise.

Washington, Oct. 21.—A one man strike went into effect Oct. 16, in Bridgeport, Conn. It resulted from a demand of the garment workers for a nine-hour day, not more than two hours' overtime per week and payment of wages weekly. All the tailors but one in the city granted the demands, and that one employed a single tailor who is now on strike.